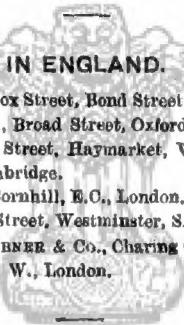


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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.



SOUTH CANARA.

VOLUME II.



सत्यमेव जयते

[*PRICE, 1 rupee 4 annas.*]

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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.



MADRAS :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

—
1905.



सत्यमेव जयते

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1901.

Taluk.		Number of		Population.				Urban population.				Density of population per square mile.	Percentage variation in population between 1891 and 1901.
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.													
Coondapoor	619	103	131,858	80,253	71,606	213	+ 0·2
Udipi	719	157	251,831	119,231	132,600	350	+ 3·9
MANGALORE DIVISION.													
Amindivi Islands	3	1	243	3,608	1,757	1,851	- 3·1
Mangalore	679	1	334,294	165,398	170,896	44,108	+ 10·5
PUTTUR DIVISION.													
Kasargod	762	...	114	281,280	112,299	118,981	...	304	+ 10·0
Uppinangadi	1,239	...	182	181,842	91,579	90,263	...	147	+ 9·9
District Total	4,021	2	803	1,134,713	548,516	586,197	52,149	26,604	25,545	282	+ 7·4		

II.—*Variation in Population since 1871.*

—	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5
The whole district ...	1,134,713	1,056,081	* 959,514	* 918,362
TOWNS.				
Mangalore †	44,108	40,922	32,099	29,712
Udipi	8,041	7,272	4,449	‡ 3,857

* Represents the population of the district according to the census taken in these years. The population entered under 1891 has been adjusted for changes in district area up to 1901.

† Municipal town.

‡ Population entered represents that of the revenue villages which now make up the town. Such areas were not treated as urban in the censuses of these years.



III.—*Religions in 1901.*

Taluks.	Hindus.			Musalmans.				
	Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.
		1	2			3	4	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.								
Coondapoor	122,529	55,601		66,928	5,620	2,842		2,778
Udipi	221,037	103,650		117,387	8,005	4,202		3,803
MANGALORE DIVISION.								
Amindivi Islands	16	15		1	3,592	1,742		1,850
Mangalore	238,469	116,443		122,026	38,770	19,159		19,611
PUTTUR DIVISION.								
Kasaragod	173,832	84,163		89,669	54,522	26,633		27,889
Uppinangadi	158,280	78,847		79,433	16,344	9,043		7,301
District Total	914,163	438,719		475,444	126,853	63,621		63,232
Taluks.	Christians.			Jain.			Others.	
	Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.
		8	9		10	11		
							12	13
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.								
Coondapoor	3,501	1,698		1,803	208	111	97	...
Udipi	20,586	10,243		10,343	2,203	1,136	1,067	...
MANGALORE DIVISION.								
Amindivi Islands	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	52,015	25,166		26,849	5,028	2,622	2,406	12 8 4
PUTTUR DIVISION.								
Kasaragod	2,861	1,468		1,396	62	35	27	...
Uppinangadi	5,137	2,621		2,516	2,081	1,068	1,013	...
District Total	84,103	41,196		42,907	9,582	4,972	4,610	12 8 4

IV.—Vital Statistics.

Taluk.	Births.												Deaths.											
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																								
Coondapoor	...	31	32	30	40	26	29	36	29	36	25	27	22	21	21	20	21	22	21	21	20	21	26	23
Udupi	...	32	34	32	36	36	25	30	31	34	30	31	21	18	28	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
MANGALORE DIVISION.																								
Mangalore	27	33	28	32	35	30	35	39	26	30	17	19	29	16	24	23	24	23	23	18
PUTTUR DIVISION.																								
Kasargod	29	33	29	23	19	25	26	22	25	16	17	16	14	17	18	13	16	17	16	16
Uppinangadi	31	37	31	39	46	37	48	50	28	29	25	25	24	24	40	41	38	30	30	24
TOWN CIRCLE.																								
Mangalore	28	33	30	33	35	35	30	33	26	23	23	27	26	19	29	30	25	28	30	41
Total for the district	...	30	33	30	34	34	26	31	34	26	31	34	27	31	19	21	20	18	28	25	30	23	26	22

NOTE.—(1) This table excludes the statistics relating to Europeans and Eurasians.

(2) Statistics are not available for Amindivi Islands.

V.—*Causes of Death.*

Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1902.

Talukas.	Ratio of deaths per 10,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	5	3	191	94	6	83	322
Udipi	6	7	140	14	5	86	258
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore	6	4	76	16	5	91	198
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	25	8	77	21	4	70	260
Uppinangadi	6	2	140	16	5	85	263
TOWN CIRCLE.							
Mangalore	19	5	55	36	4	176	295
Total for the district ...	10	4	115	19	5	87	240

NOTE.—(1) This table excludes the statistics relating to Europeans and Eurasians.

(2) Statistics are not available for Amindivi Islands.

VI.—*Castes, Tribes and Races in 1901.*

NOTE.—Castes numbering less than 100 are included under “Others” and not shown separately.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.	Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.
1	2	1	2
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Chetti	639	Ándúrén	649
Bráhman	279	Kávutiyan	408
Súdra	257	Others	180
Palli	235		
Kuravan	191		
Ambattan	173		
Paraiyan	131		
Others	151		
		Total (a)	82,467
(b) Telugu.			
Dévánga	4,651	Billava	142,873
Sále	4,431	Bant	118,459
Jógi	2,729	Holeyá	117,763
Dásari	965	Ganda	45,542
Golla	887	Bráhman	35,942
Balija	734	Mogér	38,516
Mádiga	607	Pánchála	38,104
Uppara	407	Kumbára	29,963
Telugu	825	Dévadiga	28,002
Vaisya	198	Halepáik	17,688
Kápu	179	Gániga	12,018
Bógam	111	Agasa	8,534
Dommara	100	Kótégrára	6,148
Others	182	Kelasí	5,685
		Koraga	5,109
		Kudíya	5,082
		Malava	4,643
		Moili	4,206
		Sappaliga	2,673
		Heggade	2,579
		Samagára	1,680
(c) Malayálam.			
Tíyan	25,324	Vakkaliga	1,622
Náyar	17,578	Gatti	1,543
Kóliyán	12,381	Kótári	1,495
Cheruman	7,182	Stánika	1,468
Mukkuvan	3,157	Pátrar óla	1,202
Kammálan	3,150	Nalakéyava	1,194
Chakkán	3,001	Cháródi	1,099
Cháliyan	1,463	Banajiga	1,097
Bráhman	1,417	Bhandári	760
Kanisan	1,305	Pombada	631
Ambalavási	1,250	Bellara	597
Paravan	939	Hasala	552
Veluttédan	922	Gudigára	531
Márayán	763	Lingayat	503
Muvvári	733	Pánára	384
Mannán	665	Jangam	328
		Ballála	319
		Maílyava	239

VI.—*Castes, Tribes and Races in 1901—cont.*

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.	Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.
1	2	1	2
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—cont.			
<i>(d) Canarese—cont.</i>			
Kurnuba	227		
Kabbéra	124		
Anappan	106		
Others	47		
	Total (d)	672,225	
<i>(e) Other Madras Languages.</i>			
Brahman	72,800	Méppilla	105,448
Mahráti	31,351	Sheik	16,634
Rájapuri	11,825	Sajyad	2,625
Kudubi	10,950	Pathán	836
Kshatviya	5,152	Naváyé	538
Khárvi	9,938	Moghali	201
Chaptégára	1,482	Others	576
Konkani	1,432		
Sonagára	1,220		
Váni	770	Total II	
Nekkára	600		126,853
Kadukonkani	286		
Rájput	257	III.—CHRISTIAN RACES.	
Others	147		
	Total (e)	140,610	
<i>(f) Foreign Languages.</i>			
Gábit	117	Jain	9,582
Others	218	Others	12
	Total (f)	335	
Total IV			
District Total			
			1,184,718

VII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.		Average rainfall (1870-1903) in inches in												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
COONDAPOOR TALUK.														
Baindur *	0.02	0.06	0.30	0.31	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	160.88
Coondapoor	0.20	0.01	0.11	0.82	5.64	39.45	44.98	26.51	7.73	141.40
UDUPI TALUK.														
Karkala †	0.14	...	...	...	2.50	5.56	45.94	61.16	36.96	165.86
Udipi	0.13	...	...	...	0.05	1.01	5.62	38.94	44.33	140.50
MANGALORE TALUK.														
Bantval †	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.10	1.60	4.10	88.76	46.79	26.49	143.21
Mangalore	0.15	0.09	0.06	1.69	6.56	37.51	39.17	25.05	12.19	130.91
Mulki *	0.13	...	...	0.10	0.29	6.41	34.40	40.67	20.75	140.87
KASARAGOD TALUK.														
Hosdurg †	0.06	0.02	0.11	2.68	5.80	38.75	39.48	20.96	9.42	126.35
Kasaragod	0.23	0.06	0.13	1.88	7.57	37.70	38.38	22.43	10.73	120.59
UPPINANGADI TALUK.														
Beltanngadi †	0.05	0.04	0.34	2.57	4.76	39.36	58.36	35.77	15.18	174.68
Puttur (Uppinangadi)	0.33	0.10	0.42	2.33	5.84	36.07	45.39	27.27	12.78	145.71
District average	...	0.20	0.05	0.16	1.75	6.15	38.91	45.02	26.88	13.96	8.32	2.82	0.54	144.76

* 1901-1903.

† 1880-1903.

VIII.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasli 1812
(1902-03).

Items.	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.		Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Government (Ryotwari) land ...	395,212	454,901	434,648	486,733	789,895	2,561,889
Minor inam ...	977	5,257	1,738	735	3,285	11,992
Whole inam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey ...	396,189	460,158	436,386	487,468	793,180	2,578,381
Forests ...	153,963	101,458	39,093	41,493	349,234	685,242
Not available for cultivation ...	141,229	233,956	193,452	341,125	280,868	1,190,630
Culturable waste other than fallows ...	25,183	38,701	70,951	38,010	60,317	238,162
Current fallows ...	18,385	5,760	12,075	5,612	20,876	62,708
Net area cropped ...	57,400	82,204	112,589	69,120	82,945	404,258
Area shown in village accounts ...	396,160	462,080	428,160	495,360	794,240	2,576,000
Irrigated by Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area under—						
Cereals and pulses—						
Rice ...	42,982	102,343	155,666	72,214	109,876	483,081
Cholam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi ...	95	607	448	1,405	660	3,215
Others ...	868	11,588	18,710	5,935	1,110	38,211
Total ...	43,945	114,538	169,824	79,554	111,646	519,507
Oil-seeds—						
Til or gingelly ...	...	1,195	1,012	158	897	3,262
Others ...	165	8	...	98	19	285
Total ...	165	1,198	1,012	256	916	3,547

* Includes the Amindivi Islands.

VIII.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasli 1312
(1902-03)—cont.

Items.	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.	
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.		Manga- lore.*	Kasara- god.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Condiments and spices	26	246	639	1,329	3,649	5,889	
Sugar-cane, etc.	212	422	482	219	162	1,497	
Cotton, etc.	...	30	75	167	...	272	
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics	...	48	391	847	344	1,630	
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchards and garden pro- duce	18,893	7,980	7,239	11,793	5,868	51,173	
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	...	55	...	55	
Total area cropped	63,241	123,862	179,662	94,220	122,585	583,570	
Deduct area cropped more than once	5,841	41,658	67,073	25,100	39,640	179,312	
Net area cropped	57,400	82,204	112,589	69,120	82,945	404,258	

* Includes the Amindivi Islands.

IX.—*Demand, Collection and Balance of current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).*

Taluk.	Demand.										Collected or written off.										Balance.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																																	
Coonda poor.	241	213	253	280	279	279	282	281	282	280	282	281	282	281	282	280	278	278	273	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281			
Udipi	381	415	402	371	370	372	374	377	384	376	376	377	384	376	377	370	366	366	373	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375			
MANGALORE DIVISION.																																	
Mangalore	429	407	434	478	420	421	424	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	419	419	421	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423		
PUTTUR DIVISION.																																	
Kasargod	280	263	283	196	196	197	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	197	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	
Uppinangadi	169	177	175	231	227	226	230	230	231	232	232	231	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	
Huzur Col- lections	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total.	1,902	1,545	1,586	1,566	1,540	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	

* The Huzur Demand, Collection and Balance for Fasli 1304 to 1306 having been included in those of the Mangalore Taluk, separate figures are not available.

X.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fazli 1312 (1902–03).

None.—Particulars under dry and wet are not separately available.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A summary of the revenue history of Canara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the District Manual¹, and an account of the circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 100-114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect², and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist had been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last Survey. taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of subdivisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought Settlement. to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land.

¹ Manual of the South Canara district compiled by J. Sturrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

Pre-settle-
ment period.

The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for Kásaragód and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udipli and Coondapoor taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows:—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, *i.e.*, of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and niogarn lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

After some discussion it was decided to class all bagayats under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing cocoanut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as 'garden' trees' for the purpose of this definition.

Coconut.	Number equivalent to one cocoanut tree.
Areca-nut	... 12
Jack	
Mango	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Tamarind	
Pepper	... 4
Palmyra	... 1

During the original classification the jack, cocoanut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Canara and Mysore.

Second crop.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of

the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the Grouping. grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals, viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following order : —

			Fasli.	Introduction of settlement.
Mangalore	..	1812		
Kásaragód				
Udipi	..	1813		
Coondapoor	..			
Uppinangadi	..	1814		

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596,265 acres, only 23 per cent. of the total area of the district. Reserved forests account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding 'dry' land, the really 'unoccupied' arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to

Area by
settlement:
Occupied.
Unoccupied.

resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Financial results of the settlement.

Taluk.	Incidence of assessment per occupied acre.		Percentage of increase by settlement.
	Before settlement.	After settlement.	
Coondapoor ...	Rs. A. P. 3 0 8	Rs. A. P. 3 11 4	22
Udipi ...	2 6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore ...	2 10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi ...	1 15 5	3 10 2	85
Kásaragód ...	1 12 1	4 0 11	131
Total ...	2 5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement, the land revenue demand was Rs. 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kásaragód taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs. the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent. is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent. of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Rates of assessment.

Wet—	Rs. A. P.	The marginal table shows
1st Class	6 14 1	
2nd " " " ...	4 10 1	the average rates of settlement
3rd " " " ...	2 5 .5	assessment on the different
Bagayat	4 13 7	classes of lands.
Dry	0 14 3	
Kumari	0 2 1	

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

(1) *Mulgéni leases*.—The existence of permanent (mulgeni) leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on mulgéni. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under mulgéni has turned out to be less than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settlement assessment is more than the mulgeni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on mulgéni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chálgeni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment.¹

Town.	Rate.	of Rs. 6 even outside towns.
Mangalore	12	In future, the special rates for
Bantval	12	house-sites will be confined to
Múlki	12	the towns shown in the margin.
Kásaragód	6	At settlement the special rates
Kárkala	6	were imposed only on lands
Udipi	6	previously assessed at special
rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdar ghar-terige, etc.).		

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement, there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the sub-division was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been sub-divided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to sub-divide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been sub-divided when the area was more than 10 per cent. of the area of the sub-division.

¹ Para. 19 of G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kásaragód taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent. for unprofitable areas, of one, two and three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140,877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Múlpattas*.—In G.O., No. 369, Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of múlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Múlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large areas of some of the old múlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to múlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of múlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as mulpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table :—

Statement showing the result of the mūlpatta survey.

Taluk.	1	Number of mūlpattas wages according to Talukdars' list.	Total number of kudusale-dars in wages shown in column 2 and on whom mūlpatta notices have been served.	Number of mūlpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no mūlpattas or having no unsurveyed unclaimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of mūlpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
							7	8
							AcS.	Rs.
Mangalore	...	597	1,004	444	364	80	7	27
Kásaragód	...	167	337	147	119	28	3·5	9
Udipi	...	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor	...	186	549	175	138	37	1	3
Uppinangadi	...	152	210	89	72	17	1	2
Total	...	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14·5	44

Taluk.	Area admitted—cont.								
	Garden.		Dry (re-claimed).		Mūlpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	AcS.	Rs.	AcS.	Rs.	AcS.	Rs.	AcS.	Rs.	
Mangalore	...	1	5	23	19	966	241	997	292
Kásaragód	...	5	1	1	2	204	51	209	63
Udipi	2	2	2,784	696	2,788	701
Coondapoor	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786	1,461
Uppinangadi	...	2	7	3	3	148	37	154	49
Total	...	3·5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,984	2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.

NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 9th March 1904, the total number of mūlpattas is given as 1,220. The total number according to the taluk lists is 1,257. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many darkhast pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) *Kumakis, kans, báñés*.—In G.O., No. 1190, Revenue, dated 20th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and báñés was dealt with in G.O., No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Banes, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O., No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

Increment remissions.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification:—

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is “higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected “by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per “cent., an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof “will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to “12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instal-“ments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached “by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per “cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to “be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands “held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished “subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be “charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which “have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply “to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes “beyond the ryot’s control; for example, where a portion of his land “is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for “public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what “remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of “instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one “of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either “to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not “be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will “be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent., the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the talukas. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapoor taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent. which would be collected in one year had the old assessment

¹ G.O., No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902.

been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in Rent roll, fasli 1810, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 89,654. Under the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kndutaledár which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kndutaledárs. As a rule, they applied for sub-division of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new sub-divisions were also measured to sub-divide different holdings.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent. and 194 per cent. respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent. taking both together.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent. by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent. if it had been desired to restore the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a 'bouleversement' of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion:—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent. in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

Rent and sale unit of land. In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of the settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the bijwari mura), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kasaragód the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one mudi as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The bijwari mudi. The 'bijwari mudi' (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers. Where another mudi is meant, the fact is usually stated. The argile mudi of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kásaragód taluk the unit is the 'pothipad,' the equivalent of a Mangalore mudi. In the north of Kásaragód it is the 'Manjéshwar holike' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udupi taluk the koilu, *i.e.*, the extent one man can reap in a day, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor taluk the 'stalu mudi' is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the bijwari mudi means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers.

¹ District Manual, Volume I, page 215.

² *Ibid.*, page 194.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the bijwari 'mudi' was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The 'Mangalore' mudi is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore mudi is $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of an acre.

An 'argile' mudi is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or $\frac{1}{6}$ ths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the 'bijwari mudi' of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent. must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{4}{5}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi $\frac{1}{6}$ ths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of an acre.

Except in the case of permanent leases (*mulgēni*), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udupi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kārkala holike or Manjeshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Rents :
Before
settlement.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kásaragód taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore taluk.

Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first-sort and partly in second-sort, but to avoid any over-estimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre. The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, *i.e.*, six muras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre; bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the gháts, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, *i.e.*, Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings, No. 41, R.S.; L.R. and Agr., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

In paragraph 21 of G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced this estimate was low, for first and second class lands alone. For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages, and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghâts it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.	Special Town rate (occupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga-lore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.		Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
12 0	297	...	...	297		
6 0	...	93	68	15	...	178		
Grand Total	...	93	365	15	...	478		

XI — Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.	Dry (unoccupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.		Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ordinary dry.	{ 2 0	10	18	8	...	...	40
	1 8	376	61	504	182	3	1,076	
	1 4	2,356	2,017	3,353	6,939	426	15,091	
	1 0	33,009	48,685	46,452	87,376	23,049	233,570	
	0 12	50,414	68,854	108,826	64,733	92,891	385,218	
	0 8	76,626	72,440	60,915	18,999	156,108	385,088	
	0 6	30,089	53,099	36,031	11,681	138,128	269,028	
	0 4	4,241	5,697	1,111	1,224	142,289	153,401	
	0 2	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,896
	Total ...	197,130	245,866	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,908	
Kannari.	{ 0 3	...	...	...	10,837	...	10,837
	0 2	...	...	...	17,889	...	17,889
	0 1	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
	Total ...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054
Grand Total ...	197,130	245,866	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962		

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.	Dry (occupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.		Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
2 0	69	112	252	258	11	702		
1 8	448	548	754	1,171	194	3,110		
1 4	1,667	3,179	2,410	6,069	1,116	14,471		
1 0	4,223	11,003	10,184	6,688	3,564	35,662		
0 12	2,620	9,896	7,809	2,892	4,628	27,845		
0 8	2,028	3,544	1,561	3,237	8,865	14,235		
0 6	1,301	1,290	98	94	1,546	4,329		
0 4	413	46	...	...	118	577	
0 2	...	...	...	...	230	230	
Total ...	12,769	29,613	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,161		
Kumari.	0 8	...	...	34,422	...	34,422	
	0 2	...	...	86,943	...	86,943	
	0 1	...	...	19,512	...	19,512	
Total ...	...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877	
Mulpatta 0 4	* † 3,978	*	*	*	† 148	4,126		
Grand Total ...	16,747	29,613	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164		

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the mulpattas in these taluks has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the mulpatta rate at settlement.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.		Garden (unoccupied).					District Total.	
		Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.			
		Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
8 0	2	12	...	16	...	30		
7 0	...	4	...	24	2	30		
6 0	3	3	1	6	3	16		
5 0	2	1	9	16	12	40		
4 0	6	5	10	23	12	56		
3 0	9	8	17	35	24	93		
2 0	14	16	19	48	75	172		
Grand Total ...	36	49	56	168	128	437		

Particulars.		Garden (occupied).					District Total.	
		Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.			
		Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
8 0	1,599	2,447	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384		
7 0	1,281	1,274	1,031	3,122	1,385	8,093		
6 0	1,132	1,650	1,810	4,911	870	10,378		
5 0	946	1,546	1,874	3,612	809	8,787		
4 0	845	1,504	1,856	3,100	919	8,224		
3 0	852	1,645	2,319	2,616	1,061	8,483		
2 0	1,725	3,004	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424		
Grand Total ...	8,380	13,070	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768		

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars. Money rates.	Wet (unoccupied).					
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 0	1	4	2	5	3	15
5 0	11	4	2	18	3	38
4 0	22	17	5	11	8	63
3 0	18	15	21	55	52	161
2 8	...	4	11	6	...	10
2 0	103	14	14	86	67	284
1 8	28	31	38	31	112	240
1 0	6	2	14	...	178	191
0 12	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand Total ...	190	91	86	212	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.	Wet (occupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga-lore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.		Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
8 0	322	915	1,071	1,035	...	3,343		
7 0	5,182	8,425	18,105	5,943	2,268	34,923		
6 0	13,429	19,992	28,161	8,760	10,106	75,448		
5 0	9,586	16,633	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054		
4 0	9,297	12,485	11,058	8,776	12,962	54,578		
3 0	9,264	18,804	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119		
2 8	213	211	284	178	...	886		
2 0	8,127	17,504	21,012	9,131	11,999	67,773		
1 8	5,986	12,107	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193		
1 0	2,720	2,677	688	224	6,081	12,390		
0 12	...	...	...	...	1,871	1,871	
Grand Total ...	64,126	109,753	110,959	64,823	81,917	421,578		

XI.—PART 2.—*Classes and sorts included under each money rate.*

Soil, Class.	Dry.				Garden.			
	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
	Sort.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VIII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
XII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XIII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XIV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no grouping for garden lands.

There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.

XI.—PART 2.—*Classes and sorts included under each money rate—cont.*

Soil.	First group.				Second group.				Third group.				Fourth group.				
	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.		
Class.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
V	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VIII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XIII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XIV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee for each taram, ranging from Rs 8 to Rs 2.

XII.—*Rent-roll according to the new Settlement.*

Taluks.		Single and joint pattas, excluding miscellaneous pattas.										
		1	2	Rupee one and under.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.	Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Over Rs. 1,000.	Total.
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	2,914	8,168	3,726	1,234	912	409	99	26	4	17,492		
Udipi ...	3,393	9,603	5,737	1,941	1,455	686	178	63	25	23,081		
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore ...	2,950	8,125	5,008	2,279	1,948	1,007	229	63	5	21,614		
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ...	2,480	9,121	3,874	1,078	897	486	140	78	24	17,628		
Uppinangadi ...	960	2,026	3,292	1,470	1,263	651	135	35	7	9,839		
District Total.	12,647	37,013	21,137	8,002	6,475	3,239	781	265	65	89,654		

NOTE.—The new settlement was introduced in Mangalore taluk in fasli 1312; in Uppinangadi in fasli 1314; and in the remaining in fasli 1313.

XIII.—Remissions.

Districts.	Waste remitted.						Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).																
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																							
Coondapoor	1,063	1,033	795	1,109	1,072	808	1,164	1,108	1,047	10,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udjip	108	108	108	108	81	76	76	76	70	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANGALORE DIVISION.																							
Manalore	...	242	248	244	252	252	252	252	252	...	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUTTUR DIVISION.																							
Kasragod	207	177	171	148	148	108	85	105	87	51	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppinangadi	3,549	5,286	5,047	4,149	4,039	4,533	4,413	4,390	4,362	4,678	47,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total	7,075	6,896	6,503	6,232	6,256	6,046	5,639	5,597	5,585	5,876	62,410	* 3,450	* 1,708	* 1,628	* 1,339	1,251	1,043	1,043	1,048	832	* 14,290		

Note.—Figures in cols. 2 to 12 relate to "Shanilat Banjar" (portions of fields left uncultivated). Particulars under wet and dry are not available. And figures in cols. 13 to 23 relate to "Tanksi wares", (estates whose resources were liable to be annually investigated and to land washed away).

* Tashkar figures are not available for fasli 1348 to 1346 in regard to "Other seasonal remissions".

XIV.—*Prices in seers per rupee.*

Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.				Puttur Division.			
Fasli.	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Udipi Taluk.		Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.		Puttur or Uppinangadi	District average.
	Coondapoor.	Karkala.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Hosdri.	Kasaragod.	Beltangadi.	Puttur or Uppinangadi		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rice (second sort).											
1803	12.1	13.1	18.3	12.3	11.9	11.0	11.3	12.4	13.1	12.3	
1804	13.3	13.5	14.2	12.5	12.8	11.7	11.7	13.2	13.3	12.9	
1805	15.0	14.1	15.0	13.1	13.4	11.7	12.1	13.7	13.5	13.5	
1806	12.3	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.6	12.6	12.1	
1807	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	
1808	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.3	10.6	10.9	12.8	12.6	12.3	
1809	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.5	11.3	10.7	10.6	
1810	10.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	
1811	13.7	13.2	13.1	12.5	11.7	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.5	12.7	
1812	14.6	14.0	13.5	14.0	12.6	11.3	12.0	13.7	13.5	13.2	
Paddy (first sort).											
1803			17.8	20.3	17.8	...		16.8	...	18.0	
1804				21.5	17.8	...		18.0	...	18.6	
1805				23.7	18.0	...		17.8	...	19.2	
1806				17.8	16.3	...		17.3	...	17.0	
1807				16.4	18.7	...		14.3	...	14.5	
1808				23.7	16.3	...		17.2	...	18.1	
1809				15.6	14.8	...		16.1	...	15.6	
1810				20.2	14.4	...		11.1	...	16.7	
1811				25.0	15.7	...		11.1	...	19.4	
1812				22.1	17.9	...		11.1	...	20.0	
Paddy (second sort).											
1803			19.4	23.7	17.8	20.1	18.0	18.6	18.4	...	19.4
1804			20.0	23.7	19.8	19.8	17.8	19.6	19.6	...	19.8
1805			20.7	28.1	29.1	19.4	17.8	20.4	20.6	...	
1806			18.8	20.7	18.5	11.0	17.3	19.3	18.8	...	
1807			15.4	18.8	15.3	15.5	15.0	16.0	15.7	...	
1808			19.4	28.1	18.3	17.7	16.7	18.8	19.1	...	
1809			16.4	17.6	16.2	15.8	15.1	16.7	16.2	...	
1810			17.1	24.3	16.2	17.4	16.7	16.1	18.9	...	
1811			19.5	25.7	18.0	20.1	18.3	19.2	19.8	...	
1812			20.7	26.2	19.1	19.4	18.0	20.4	20.6	...	

XIV.—*Prices in seers per rupee*—cont.

Fasli.	Coondapoore Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.	
	Coonda-poor Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.		Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.			
	Coondapoore.	Karkala.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Hosdri.	Kasaragod.	Beltangadi.	Puttur or Uppinangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Horsegram.</i>												
1803	14·6	14·9	14·4	14·9	16·1	14·8	15·0	13·2	14·9	14·7		
1804	16·3	16·4	16·5	15·0	17·7	16·5	15·9	15·7	17·2	16·4		
1805	15·9	15·3	15·5	15·9	16·2	16·4	16·2	15·0	16·0	15·8		
1806	14·8	13·9	14·8	13·7	14·6	14·7	14·2	12·3	13·6	14·1		
1807	12·4	11·8	12·4	12·6	12·8	11·2	12·3	11·3	11·9	12·1		
1808	14·7	13·7	14·3	14·8	15·1	11·6	14·9	13·6	14·9	14·2		
1809	14·1	13·5	14·1	14·1	14·7	13·4	14·3	12·5	13·2	13·8		
1810	10·3	10·2	10·4	10·7	10·9	10·2	10·6	9·5	10·0	10·8		
1811	14·6	13·6	14·6	15·6	14·2	12·5	14·5	12·8	14·1	14·1		
1812	19·3	18·3	18·7	18·3	17·9	17·0	17·5	15·5	17·0	17·3		
<i>Ragi.</i>												
1803	17·9	20·1	17·4	19·8	19·3	18·9	19·2	16·7	19·1	18·7		
1804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Salt.</i>												
1803	{ 14·1 11·0	12·8 11·6	18·5 12·2	18·3 13·1	18·5 14·2	14·0 18·8	13·1 18·0	12·8 13·8	18·4 14·0	18·4 11·9		
1804	14·5	12·9 12·0	13·1 11·8	14·2 11·8	13·8 14·2	13·8 18·9	13·8 14·1	12·8 13·6	14·0 14·3	18·5 12·3		
1805	15·6	13·0 11·8	14·1 12·7	14·2 12·7	13·8 12·7	13·8 18·9	14·1 13·6	13·6 14·3	14·1 12·6	14·1 12·6		
1806	13·6	13·5 13·7	13·4 12·5	14·2 14·2	14·1 14·1	14·2 14·2	13·8 13·8	13·6 13·6	14·2 14·2	13·8 12·9		
1807	14·6	13·2 13·7	14·1 14·1	14·2 14·2	14·1 14·1	13·9 14·0	14·0 13·1	13·1 14·1	14·1 13·9	13·9 13·5		
1808	14·5	13·1 14·5	13·6 12·6	14·8 14·1	14·1 13·5	13·5 13·5	13·9 13·1	13·1 13·1	13·8 13·8	13·8 13·5		
1809	14·0	13·2 12·4	13·5 12·2	14·5 14·5	14·4 14·4	14·0 14·3	14·3 13·2	13·2 14·3	14·3 14·3	13·9 12·3		
1810	15·1	13·5 12·3	13·7 12·3	14·6 14·6	14·2 14·2	13·3 14·6	14·6 12·7	12·7 14·5	14·5 14·5	14·0 12·3		
1811	14·4	13·5 13·4	13·6 13·4	15·0 15·2	14·4 15·2	18·5 14·5	14·6 14·8	12·6 14·1	14·7 15·3	14·1 15·6		
1812	15·6	14·5 13·9	15·8 15·8	15·1 15·1	14·5 14·5	14·8 14·8	14·1 14·1	14·1 15·3	15·3 13·9			

XV.—*Land Improvement Loans.*

Amount advanced under Land Improvement Loans Act in											Total recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Coondapoor, Tuluks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coondapoor	... Udipi	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
MANGALORE DIVISION.													
Mangalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
PUTTUR DIVISION.													
Kasaragod	... Uppinangadi	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,000 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,150 800	1,435 800	
Total	...	850	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,950	2,235

XVI.—*Reserved Forest and Area proposed for reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1903.*

Taluks.	Reserved Forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.					
Coondapoor	240.55	0.02	240.57	619	203.2
Udipi	106.56	51.97	158.53	719	115.8
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore	54.95	6.14	61.09	679	31.4
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Kasaragod	10.82	54.01	64.83	762	55.5
Uppinangadi	248.80	296.87	545.67	1,239	336.4
District Total	661.68	409.01	1,070.69	* 4,021	146.7

Net Revenue realized under forests during

1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

* Includes the area of Amindivi Islands.

XVII.—*Civil Justice.*

Average of the statistics for the ten years 1893-1903.

Class of Court	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in cases disposed of.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.					
Village Courts	1,028	† 9	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	11	87	4	2	2	1	50
District Munsifs' Courts	6,069	138	2,070	368	355	226	64
Subordinate Judge's Court.*	457	1,307	54	15	14	9	64
District Judge's Court	18	8,655	7	2	1	1	100

* Excludes the year 1897 as there was no Subordinate Judge's Court.

† Based on the figures of 1893 to 1895, which are the only ones available.

XVIII.—Criminal Justice.

Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1893-1902.

XIX.—*Work of Criminal Courts.**Average of the statistics for the ten years 1893–1902.*

Class of Court.	1	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
		2	3
Village Magistrates	...	65	...
Bench do.	...	528	...
Special do.	...	25	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	...	5,187	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	...	258	171
District Magistrate	...	2	10
Court of Session	...	84	46

NOTE.—There was no Joint Magistrate except in the last year when there was no Assistant Magistrate.

XX.—*Police and Jails in 1902.*

Taluks.	Number of police stations.	Number of Inspectors of Police.	Number of head constables.	Number of constables.	Number of rural or village police.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.								
Coondapoor	...	7	1	7	53	...	17	1
Udipi	...	7	1	8	57	...	28	2
MANGALORE DIVISION.								
Mangalore	...	15	3	20	146	...	121	1
PUTTUR DIVISION.								
Kasaragod	...	8	1	9	56	...	20	2
Uppinangadi	...	13	2	13	90	...	10	2
District Total	...	50	* 10	* 68	* 531	...	196	8
								120

* The totals include the Reserve force of two Inspectors, 11 head constables and 129 constables. There is a District Jail at Mangalore with accommodation for 257 prisoners.

XXI.—*Abkhari and Opium.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Country Spirits.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Issues in imperial proof gallons	98,114	109,386	109,391	98,355	87,185	69,001	49,077	40,238	31,089	34,819	33,988
Number of persons per retail shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 23,433	27,785	1,341	1,387	1,346	1,629	1,634	1,633	1,633	1,633	1,633
Do. rentals	Rs. 1,90,694	1,18,695	59,662	82,389	72,392	58,913	70,002	85,804	92,276	89,383	89,383
<i>Toddy.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of persons per shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross receipts from free-tax	Rs. 1,45,091	1,53,615	1,51,510	1,50,215	1,54,460	1,58,625	1,49,831	1,49,928	1,59,348	1,66,280	1,66,280
Do. rentals	Rs. 1,25,791	1,46,380	1,63,600	1,71,532	1,56,280	1,45,350	1,45,350	1,58,868	1,54,108	1,54,108	1,54,108
<i>Ganj, Bhang, &c.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quantity sold in seers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of persons per shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 1,532	1,203	1,284	1,284	1,803	1,782	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390
Do. rentals	Rs. 1,070	1,311	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
<i>Opium.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quantity sold in seers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of persons per shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 268,050	175,323	176,333	160,337	175,333	175,333	131,545	104,236	113,462	113,462	113,462
Do. rentals	Rs. 1,400	700	350	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
	1,070	1,311	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050

* Excise duty was imposed only from 1st April 1888.

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade: Total Trade in each port.

	1	Imports.						Exports.					
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BAYNDUR.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports in other provinces ..	32,794	36,813	31,955	31,600	25,822	18,460	49,670	31,069	14,545	13,488			
British ports within the province ..	23,364	20,591	19,038	30,163	22,568	52,838	51,196	67,533	1,24,323	1,14,809			
Indian ports not British ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Merchandise	56,158	57,404	50,993	61,763	48,390	73,044	1,00,866	98,602	1,38,868	1,28,287			
Total Treasure	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	56,158	57,404	51,293	61,763	48,390	73,044	1,00,866	98,602	1,38,868	1,28,287			
BAKFIKRU.													
Foreign ports ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	6,320	7,000		
British ports in other provinces ..	1,72,635	2,20,810	1,50,410	1,53,814	1,60,517	55,570	62,078	28,501	10,755	22,621			
British ports within the province ..	91,306	93,953	58,760	89,117	50,385	1,10,397	53,540	2,60,327	3,26,607	2,49,694			
Indian ports not British ..	23,564	25,287	9,025	3,571	2,392	3,50,824	5,43,087	1,55,919	2,47,068	3,28,085			
Total Merchandise	2,87,505	3,40,050	2,18,195	2,46,502	2,13,294	5,16,791	6,58,706	4,51,637	5,90,750	6,07,410			
Total Treasure	40,708	50,729	24,753	7,789	17,638	40	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,28,213	3,90,779	2,42,928	2,54,291	2,30,932	5,17,191	6,58,705	4,52,887	5,90,750	6,07,410			

XXII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Total Trade in each port—conf.*

	Imports.						Exports.				
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
COONDAPUR,											
Foreign ports ...	977	1,035	...	7,842	922	3,010	1,443	1,230	2,047	854	
British ports in other provinces ...	1,80,761	2,18,479	2,14,992	2,06,338	2,32,364	1,39,466	1,91,968	1,15,477	1,11,871	2,21,018	
British ports within the province ...	1,56,487	1,16,007	1,56,036	1,62,168	1,44,168	2,48,588	1,87,461	2,30,450	4,22,064	4,36,147	
Indian ports not British ...	10,810	36,822	29,272	28,080	45,994	75,437	1,34,199	49,315	53,427	71,461	
Total Merchandise ...	3,49,035	3,72,213	4,00,300	4,04,426	4,23,448	4,66,452	5,15,071	3,96,472	5,89,409	7,29,480	
Total Treasure ...	27,812	28,170	5,957	18,000	22,668	1,850	...	12,930	600	240	
Grand Total ...	3,76,847	4,00,383	4,06,257	4,18,326	4,46,116	4,68,302	5,15,071	4,09,402	5,90,009	7,29,720	
KASARGOD.											
British ports in other provinces ...	5,839	3,192	6,334	5,434	7,226	8,163	4,005	474	4,392	9,631	
British ports within the province ...	1,63,978	1,93,905	1,44,117	1,29,406	1,30,000	1,32,328	2,04,174	1,83,728	2,00,425	2,04,252	
Total Merchandise ...	1,69,817	1,97,097	1,50,461	1,34,840	1,37,226	1,40,491	2,08,179	...	2,04,817	2,13,883	
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,69,817	1,97,097	1,50,451	1,34,840	1,37,226	1,40,491	2,08,179	1,84,202	2,04,817	2,13,883	

XXII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Total Trade in each port—cont.*

	1	Imports.						Exports.					
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	10	11
MAURITIUS.													
Foreign ports .....	... British ports in other provinces .....	... British ports within the province .....	... Indian ports not British	1,05,271 1,63,425 2,01,156 28,340 73,399	2,07,717 2,50,701 44,183 3,754	1,055 2,75,818 2,74,684 8,400	... 1,73,736 1,42,629 7,682	... 1,79,186 1,99,246 1,14,710 29,359	9,708 1,74,142 1,26,000 11,941	62,367 1,54,967 1,89,920 8,367	80,189 1,25,439 1,48,283 27,483	26,864
Total Merchandise	...	4,41,139	3,92,921	5,02,601	5,55,311	4,33,384	3,29,497	3,53,023	3,74,450	4,33,393	3,28,069	...	
Total Treasure	...	12,692	18,156	11,966	450	18,333	...	...	1,600	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	4,54,831	4,11,077	5,14,567	5,55,761	4,51,717	3,29,497	3,53,023	3,76,050	4,33,393	3,28,069	...	
MANGALORE.													
Foreign ports .....	... British ports in other provinces .....	... British ports within the province .....	... Indian ports not British	3,00,853 2,98,310 19,04,389 20,18,351 17,27,975 16,29,362 25,563 2,98,699 2,98,699 2,83,092	2,68,116 2,61,360 22,34,018 25,30,032 16,17,012 14,22,163 13,468 22,896 1,37,239 1,37,239	1,91,100 63,54,746 11,81,906 14,63,567 15,37,367 13,84,523 9,31,015 4,38,705	70,28,702 50,03,118 14,28,197 12,58,068 17,85,218 21,20,052 3,65,086 ...	56,92,132 14,31,866 20,74,454 5,94,576	51,97,556			
Total Merchandise	...	28,10,437	42,29,373	39,41,382	40,35,286	41,56,763	97,19,148	1,08,07,907	86,55,238	89,40,702	97,93,028	...	
Total Treasure	...	1,32,346	5,33,057	19,643	3,72,816	550	550	500	2,000	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	39,42,813	47,62,480	39,61,085	41,72,525	45,29,579	97,19,698	1,08,07,907	86,55,738	89,42,702	97,93,028	...	

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.*

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

47

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.			Rs.
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baindur ...	Cotton piece-goods—						
	White ...	***	11,680	1,870	Grain and pulse—		
	Coloured ...	***	14,307	4,219	Rice in the husk	...	
	Grain and pulse—			2,166	...	... cwt.	5,714 15,612
	Gram ...	***	594	1,502	“ not in the husk	...	
	Rice not in the husk ...	***	291	7,820	Other articles	...	
	Oils, vegetable, not essential—	...	7,820	9,696	...	... ***	15,701 61,392
	Cocconut ...	***	287	25,200	...	... ***	...
	Salt ...	***	...	10,189	...	... ***	30,931
	Other articles ...	***	...				
	Total ...	***	54,942		Total ***	
Treasure ...	...	***	...	60	Treasure ***	... ***	1,07,935
	Grand Total ...	***	55,002		Grand Total ***	... ***	
Barkfru ...	Cotton piece-goods, coloured ...	... yds.	39,191	23,160	Coir, manufactured	... cwt.	3,705 17,145
	Oils, minerals, kerosine ...	... galls.	40,278	19,398	Dyeng, etc.—		1,142
					Turneric ...	... ***	13,978

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

48

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkur —cont.						
	Oils, vegetable, not essential—			Grain and pulse—		
	Cocoanut	24,084	31,928	Rice in the husk	20,284	52,425
	Salt	887	1,36,480	" not in the husk	102,199	4,36,454
	Other articles	...	50,143	Provisions—	...	
				Fish, dry, salted	628,463	28,442
				Other articles	...	18,015
					Total	...
						5,85,059
Treasure				Treasure	...	...
						330
					Grand Total	...
						5,85,389
Oondaipoor.						
	Apparel	...	...	
	Coir	...	...	cwt.	17,740	
	Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	lbs.	526	2,692
	" piece-goods—				5,302	2,025
	Grey	...	...	yds.	84,626	11,077
	White	...	...	"	15,300	2,783
	Coloured	...	...	"	173,419	40,228
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	lbs.	101,489	19,912
	Fruits and vegetables	...	...		...	11,777

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*
Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coondapoor —cont.			Rs.		Rs.	
Glass and glassware		5,115	Coin, manufactured	...
Grain and pulse—		2,020	3,125	...
Gram	cwt.	1,828	9,938	
Pulse	3,147	15,097	Cotton piece-goods, coloured
Rice not in the husk	lb.	...	8,687	...
Hardware and cutlery	lb.	...	1,424	Grain and pulse—
Hemp	lb.	...	2,328	Rice in the husk
Jute—	lb.	15,478	...	...
Gunny-bags	No.	76	3,023	cwt.
Metals—				1,968	11,038	...
Copper	cwt.	28,103	12,005	Oils, essential
Spirits—	galls.	29,907	37,175	Provisions—
Other sorts	galls.	2,364	2,482	Fish-maws and shark-fins
Oils, mineral—				7,509	7,341	...
Kerosine	lb.	968	4,482	
Vegetable—				892	85,486	
Not essential, Cocanut	lb.	716	5,572	
Til or gingelly	lb.			
Other sorts	lb.			
Provisions, fruits, etc.—						
Dates	cwt.			
Salt	tons.			
Seeds, essential	cwt.			

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
	1	2			3	4	5	6
Coondapoor —cont.	Spices— Chillies ... Sugar, refined ... Other articles ...	... ... ... ...	lb. cwt.	Rs. 41,240 874 10,529 46,312	Spices— Betel-nuts Other articles ...	... ... ... ...	lb.	Rs. 258,916 ... 16,942 76,285
			Total ...	3,89,884	Treasure ...	... ... ...	Total	5,39,377
	Treasure ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19,701				3,124
			Grand Total ...	4,09,585	Drugs, etc.— Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	... ...	Grand Total	5,42,501
Kasaragod.	Building and engineering materials ... Cotton twist and yarn ... Cotton piece-goods, coloured ... Tobacco, unmanufactured ... Fruits and vegetables ... Grain and pulse— Gram ... Pulse ... Rice in the husk ... " not in the husk ... Hardware and cutlery ... Hemp ... Hides and skins ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	lb. yds. lb. cwt.	Rs. 27,326 17,218 6,759 792 770 1,752 4,096 3,614 ... 3,075 120	Hides and skins— Hides, raw Oil— Cocoanut Provisions— Fish, dry, salted ... Spices— Betel-nuts ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	cwt. lb. galls.	390,706 ... 12,762 500 500 9,291 11,200 265,256 ... 397,387

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—contd.*

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port, —contd.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasaragod						
Metals—						
Copper	...	...	cwt.	54	Rs.	Rs.
Oils—	...	...	galls.	11,454	3,293	10,632
Mineral, Kerosine	...	...	galls.	5,521	Other articles	56,875
Vegetable, not essential—						
Cocomnut	...	...	ton.	1,548	2,106	
Salt	...	...	ton.	508	43,297	
Spices—						
Chillies	...	...	lb.	47,967	1,754	
Other articles	...	...	lb.	35,374	1,754	
Treasure	...	...	...	Total	1,57,886	Total
						1,80,314
						...
						...
						...
						...
						...
Malpe	Apparel	...	lb.	1,57,886	Grand Total	1,90,314
	Cotton twist and yarn	...	lb.	32,708	Building and engineering materials	12,898
	Cotton, piece-goods—	...	lb.	12,558		...
	Grey	...	yd.	94,941	Cotton piece-goods, coloured	27,337
	White	...	yd.	50,359	8,668	7,637
	Coloured	...	yd.	363,733	1,04,005	
	Drugs, etc.—	...	lb.	85,412	16,879	
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	lb.	Turneric	owt.	439
						5,634

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports*—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Malp�—cont.						
Fruits and vegetables	6,114	Grain and pulse—	
Glass and glassware	10,621	Rice in the husk	11,400
Grain and pulse—					... cwt.	Rs. 29,767
Gram	1,747	7,555	
Pulse	1,221	7,207	
Rice not in the husk	1,480	7,374	5,989
Wheat	382	2,391	26,768
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)			
Hemp			
Liquors, spirits, other sorts			
Mats and matting			
Metals—						
Brass	61	3,175	
Copper	179	10,108	1,16,451
Iron	470	3,539	
Oils—						
Mineral, Kerosine			
Vegetable, not essential	17,243	9,125	
Cocoanut			
Other sorts	16,770	21,978	4,598
				2,759	3,100	9,943
						61,506
				

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: *Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malpe— cont.						
Provisions—						
Fish, dry, salted	...	... lbs.	124,135	4,905		
Salt	...	... cwt.	345	16,704		
Seeds, essential	...	... cwt.	637	6,282		
Spice—						
Chillies	...	... lbs.	40,042	7,475		
Sugar—						
Refined	...	... cwt.	932	11,673		
Unrefined	...	... lbs.	584	4,628		
Umbrellas	...	... No.	2,385	3,033		
Other articles	...	... lbs.	...	64,472		
	Total	...	...	4,65,071	Total	...
Treasure	...	...	...	12,519	Treasure	...
	Grand Total	...	...	4,77,590	Grand Total	...
						3,64,006

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.			Quantity.	Value.
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs.
Mangalore.	Apparel	...	...	60,879	Apparel	...	...	12,451
	Books and printed matter	...	...	10,916	Building and materials	...	...
	Building and engineering materials	cwt.	133	10,585	Coffee	...	...	3,42,712
	Chemicals	...	...	24,136	Coir	...	...	3,42,712
	Coal	...	...	1,420	Coir, manufactured	...	...	55,87,379
	Coffee	...	...	25,944	Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	2,477
	Coir	...	...	2,56,588	1b.	...	...	25,265
	Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	15,243	1b.	...	...	45,484
	" piece-goods, grey	...	...	257,047	piece-goods, coloured	...	...	18,923
	" white	...	...	1,16,285	1b.	...	...	40,944
	" coloured	...	...	653,328	1b.	...	...	37,198
	Drugs and medicines	...	...	93,550	Drugs and medicines	...	...	60,068
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	61,901	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	251,055
	Dyeing and tanning materials	...	...	3,98,999	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...
	Earthware and porcelain	...	...	30,448	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...
	Fodder, bran and cattle food	...	...	75,415	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...
	Fruits and vegetables	...	...	14,887	Dyeing, etc.—	...	...
	Glass and glassware	...	...	13,527	Turmeric	...	...
	Gram	...	...	60,170	Fruits, etc.—	...	...
	Pulse	...	...	1,58,397	Coccoanuts	...	...
	Rice not in the husk	...	...	36,271	" kernel or copra	...	...
	Wheat	...	...	82,648	Grain and pulse—	...	...
	" flour	...	...	50,796	Gram	...	...	14,065
	Gums and resins	...	...	64,781	Pulse	...	...	96,053
	Hardware and cutlery	...	...	2,654	Rice in the husk	...	...
				303,991	10,175	...	...	3,376
				389	85,476	...	...	14,289
						...	...	2,345
						...	...	11,685
						...	...	24,958

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

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Name of port. —cont.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangalore						
—cont.						
Jute—						
Gunny bags	No.	218,706	56,189	Grain and pulse—
Spirit—						Rice not in the husk
Brandy	galls.	1,347	14,682	Hardware and cutlery
Other sorts	"	29,004	1,59,464	Hides and skins—
Wines	"	3,307	13,318	Hides, raw
Machinery and mill work	"	...	15,740	Horns
Matches	"	...	11,663	Liquors—
Mars and matting	"	475,614	16,502	Spirit
Metals—						Oils, essential
Copper	cwt.	688	36,051	Cocoonut
Iron	"	5,014	38,083	Provisions—
Oils—						Fish-maws and shark-fins
Kerosine		323,132	1,42,664	Fish, dry, salted
Vegetable, not essential—						Fruits, dried
Castor	"	11,880	13,495	Salt
Cocoanut	"	101,718	1,21,548	Seeds—
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	22,846	Essential
Provisions—						Til or gingelly
Fish, dry, unsalted	lb.	344,154	18,590	Ib.
Salted	"	4,156,564	4,53,142	Ib.
Fruits, dried, etc.—						Ib.
Dates	cwt.	3,438	15,195	Ib.
Other sorts	"	1,520	15,684	Ib.
Other sorts of provisions	"	1,773	54,677	Ib.
Salt	tons.	6,216	5,13,542	Ib.
Seeds, essential	cwt.	2,626	25,078	Ib.
Soap	"	1,283	18,265	Ib.

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports*—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

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Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	
	1	2			3	4
Mangalore—cont.					Rs.	
Spices—					Spiced—	
Betel-nuts	...	...	... lb.	40,601	Betel-nuts ...	...
Chillies	...	...	... "	71,179	Cardamoms	...
Pepper	999	100	... "	27,548	Spices—	...
Other sorts	...	...	... "	10,429	Chillies	...
Stationery	...	...	... "	11,406	Pepper	...
Sugar—					Sugar—	
Refined	...	...	... cwt.	8,385	Refined	...
Unrefined	...	...	... "	98,527	Unrefined ...	...
Umbrellas	...	...	... No.	2,600	Wood—	
Wood—				217,946	20,697	Ornamental
Firewood	...	...	... tons.	32,918	11,567	Manufactured
Other timber	...	...	... c. tons.	1,291	21,991	Other articles
Ornamental	...	...	...	560	20,961	
Wool, manufactured	...	...	...		12,447	
Other articles	...	...	...		88,218	
			Total	...	46,84,654	
Treasure	...	...	...	...	Total	...
						95,88,185
Grand Total	...	...	...	2,39,020	Treasure	...
						610
				42,73,674	Grand Total	...
						95,88,795

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mulki				Rs.	Rs.	
Building and engineering materials	3,481	Grain and pulse—		
Salt	18,809	Rice in the husk ..	..	2,413
Gram	1,090	not in the husk ..	..	8,208
Rice not in the husk	1,800	..	..
Other sorts	3,194	Other articles ..	..	53,931
Oils, min. oil—	2,36,598
Kerosine	2,996	..	..	16,611
Vegetable, not essential—
Cocoanut	8,175	..	..
Sugar, unrefined	1,012	..	..
Other articles	27,510	..	..
Total	78,901	Total	..	2,61,417
Treasure	Treasure ..	..	..
Grand Total	78,901	Grand Total ..	..	2,61,417

XXIV—Income-tax (Part IV, "Other sources" only).

Talukas.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.		Total.		Incidence of tax.		Objection petitions.				
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Percentage of whole population of partially sovereign number.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.															
Coondapoor	1898-1899	199	2,298	16	380	5	147	6	538	226	3,361	14 13 11	0 0 4	63	1111
	1899-1900	197	2,240	22	611	4	164	7	613	230	3,418	14 13 9	0 0 4	45	1333
	1900-1901	185	2,155	25	556	5	196	8	607	223	3,514	15 12 1	0 0 6	38	1316
	1901-1902	202	2,355	21	496	4	154	9	596	236	3,601	15 14 2	0 0 5	81	3086
	1902-1903	218	2,515	24	572	3	119	10	813	256	4,019	16 12 3	0 0 5	62	2419
Udipi	1898-1899	257	3,035	66	1,456	23	896	17	1,649	363	7,036	19 5 2	0 0 5	137	5036
	1899-1900	256	2,989	71	1,638	26	987	16	1,737	368	7,351	19 15 7	0 0 5	107	373
	1900-1901	214	2,696	65	1,452	31	1,197	9	1,462	319	6,687	20 15 5	0 0 5	151	860
	1901-1902	243	3,127	67	1,800	32	1,250	11	2,121	353	8,308	23 8 7	0 0 6	78	897
	1902-1903	233	2,703	70	1,516	30	1,134	14	1,752	347	7,105	20 7 7	0 0 5	86	1276
MANGALORE DIVISION.															
Mangalore	1898-1899	460	5,122	86	1,944	36	1,366	120	15,197	692	23,649	34 2 10	0 1 1	144	1360
	1899-1900	506	5,885	106	2,440	29	1,106	114	16,576	755	26,007	34 7 1	0 1 2	210	2230
	1900-1901	513	5,770	716	2,648	36	1,322	113	16,598	781	26,338	33 11 7	0 1 3	185	3780
	1901-1902	498	5,696	121	2,848	40	1,512	85	12,089	754	22,145	29 5 11	0 1 0	160	1812
	1902-1903	494	5,748	116	2,680	49	1,904	93	15,443	752	25,775	34 4 5	0 1 2	104	1346

XXIV.—Income-tax (Part IV, "Other sources" only)—cont.

**XXV.—Income and Expenditure of the Local Boards
in 1902-03.**

	District Board.	Taluk Boards.			Total.
		Coondapoor.	Mangalore.	Puttur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
INCOME.					
Land-cess and fishery rents	Rs. 63,052	Rs. 28,687	Rs. 16,755	Rs. 18,210	Rs. 1,27,304
House-tax	...	...	...	...	...
School fees	...	10,087	1,098	3,954	15,139
Markets and slaughter-houses	...	1,798	261	279	2,338
Chouibry rents	...	12	1	...	13
Tolls and ferries	Rs. 60,062	...	...	...	Rs. 66,062
Railways	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions from Government	...	4,910	2,756	4,770	12,445
Capital account	...	...	...	...	...
Debt account	Rs. 20,050	...	...	...	Rs. 20,050
Other sources	1,253	1,445	538	1,228	4,486
Total Income	1,61,019	40,948	21,420	28,441	2,47,837
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Grant 1.—Public Works.</i>					
Railways	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	42	942	339	867
Roads	Rs. 86,010	14,373	4,694	12,601	1,16,457
Establishment, tools and plant	17,963	8,135	480	1,490	23,068
Other expenditure	342	614	901	673	2,020
Total	1,03,260	19,064	6,404	15,621	1,44,855
<i>Grant 2.—Education.</i>					
Supervision	...	...	1,351	794	1,330
Secondary schools	...	7,474	...	3,194	10,668
Elementary schools	...	6,822	2,701	4,548	14,071
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid	...	4,590	4,708	6,301	15,599
Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	20,237	8,208	16,373	48,813
<i>Grant 3.—Medical Services, Vaccination and Sanitation.</i>					
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	1,885	11,335	3,028	9,976
Vaccination	...	9,085	...	...	9,985
Sanitation	...	50	1,379	1,074	872
Plague	...	2,329	8,170	4,510	6,040
Other expenditure	...	893	95	25	57
Total	10,493	15,979	9,537	16,945	52,954
<i>Grant 4.—Public and Charitable Institutions.</i>					
Markets and slaughter-houses	...	...	58	6	64
Chouibries	...	...	33	77	182
Lighting	...	...	191	...	191
Other expenditure	...	1,025	288	184	400
Total	1,025	510	267	472	2,304
<i>Grant 5.—Supervision and Management.</i>					
General administration	...	2,941	1,195	397	1,286
Other expenditure	...	4,670	209	109	186
Total	7,611	1,404	706	1,472	11,283
Contributions to Government	...	5,179	1	2	1
Capital account	...	...	...	...	...
Debt heads	...	31,551	...	...	31,551
Total Expenditure	1,59,125	57,315	25,119	49,884	2,91,443

NOTE.—There are no Unions in South Canara district.

XXVI.—*Roads.*

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
1	2	3	4
1871-72	737	...	...
1876-77	779	...	...
1881-82	842	...	...
1886-87	856	...	...
1891-92	1,025	148	877
1896-97	1,181	148	983
1901-02	992	148	844

NOTE.—Previous to 1891-92, the returns do not distinguish metalled from unmetalled roads.

XXVII.—*Income and Expenditure of Municipality in 1902-03.*

		Mangalore.
	1	2
		RS.
Opening balance	...	27,999
RECEIPTS.		
Tax on buildings and lands	...	23,690
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	...	4,410
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts	...	5,621
Tax on arts	...	2,517
Tolls
Tax on private, menial and domestic male servants	...	50
Realizations under Special Acts	...	2,206
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.	...	16
Conservancy receipts
Fees and revenue from—		
Educational institutions	...	381
Medical institutions	...	46
Markets and slaughter-houses	...	3,940
License fees		
Other fees	...	1,237
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	...	561
Interest on investments and premium on loans	...	247
	...	262
Grants and contributions from—		
Government	...	395
Local Boards	...	1,600
Other sources
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	...	2,551
Miscellaneous	...	56
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking Fund
Loans
Advances recovered
Total Receipts	...	49,786
Total including balance	...	77,785

XXVII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipality in 1902-03—cont.

	1	2	Mangalore.
		RS.	
EXPENDITURE.			
GRANT 1—			
Roads	...		5,711
Buildings	...		4,617
Miscellaneous public improvements
Drainage	...		1,007
Water-supply	...		25
Establishment	...		752
Tools and plant and other stores	...		50
Contributions for public works
GRANT 2—			
Education	...		5,173
GRANT 3—			
Hospitals and dispensaries	...		9,482
Vaccination	...		558
Registration of births and deaths	...		70
Conservancy, road cleaning and road watering	...		30,153
Contributions	...		185
GRANT 4—			
Lighting	...		2,329
Markets and slaughter-houses	...		339
Chontries and travellers' bungalows	...		49
Avenues	...		293
Public garden, survey of land, fire, pounds and other charges	...		2,442
GRANT 5—			
Supervision and management	...		5,468
Repayment of debt
Interest on debt
Discount on investment
Advances	...		154
Refunds	...		145
Pensions and gratuities	...		270
Investments
Total Expenditure	...		69,222
Closing balance	...		8,563
Total including balance	...		77,785

XXVIII.—*Education in 1901.*

Taluk.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.				
Coondapoor	7,405	343	123	5
Udipi	14,535	961	122	7
MANGALORE DIVISION.				
Amindivi Islands	38	...	22	...
Mangalore	19,107	2,916	117	17
PUTTUR DIVISION.				
Kasaragod	12,105	962	108	8
Uppinangadi	7,465	353	82	4
District Total				
	60,655	5,535	111	9
Religion				
Hindus	47,307	2,861	108	6
Musalmans	6,497	497	102	8
Christians	6,116	2,091	133	49
Jains	1,345	84	271	18
Others	8	2	1,000	500

XXIX.—Schools and Scholars in 1902-03.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Local Fund.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC.									
Arts Colleges ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	111	2	113
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	1	1	...	4	...	6	1,359	15	1,374
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	45	45
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	...	4	...	5	1	10	1,141	30	1,171
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	95	78	183
Primary schools for boys ...	1	83	7	261	100	452	16,503	2,716	18,219
Primary schools for girls ...	2	...	...	5	1	8	22	88	405
Training schools for masters ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	37	...	37
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	21	21
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	...	38
Total ...	6	88	7	285	103	489	18,306	3,950	22,256
PRIVATE.									
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	181	...	181
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	107	2,379	1,202	3,581
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	119	2,560	1,202	3,762
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	608	20,866	5,152	26,018

Percentage of scholars to population of school-age.

—	1	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		2	3	4	5	6
Total population	13.4	13.8	15.0	17.1
Musalmans	15.1	15.5	17.5	21.3
Panchamas	5.1	6.1	6.1	0.2
—		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
—		7	8	9	10	11
Total population	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.6
Musalmans	21.2	20.1	17.0	16.4
Panchamas	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2

XXX.—Expenditure on Schools in 1902-03.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Upper Secondary schools.		Lower Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Training schools.		'Technical and Industrial schools.		
	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Fund	16,061	7,586	25,328	4,690	1,839	1,063	54,274	26,888	19,055	35,153	11,283	24,741	933	3,189	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	1,44,492	6,560	6,473	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total...	2,90,753	73,773	33,753	21,494	44,405	11,557	33,144	8,493	81,189	27,112	8,062	4,828	200	189	
Receipts taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure from—															
Provincial Funds	...	32,580	15,424	...	4,233	...	8,786	...	7,506	...	13,923	...	3,183	...	...
Local Funds, Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	15,154	...	...	...	...
School fees	...	2,664	72,945	...	7,018	21	26,550	...	590	...	1,151	...	...	...	11
Subscriptions	...	742	...	...	981	...	1,583	...	478	...	23,594	...	...	...	...
Endowments	...	2,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...
Other sources	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	14	35	1	...

XXXI.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1902.*

Name of hospital or dispensary.	In-patients.						Out-patients.						Total expenditure during the year.	
	Number of beds available for		Daily average number treated.				Average daily attendance.				Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Aminidivi (Laccadives)	7	8	4	19	2,143	
Baindur	14	4	3	21	4,013	
Bantval	20	8	8	36	7,234	
Beltangadi	5	9	3	15	3,701	
Coondapoor	5	38	16	16	3,220	
Hebri	8	4	2	14	1,912	
Heedrig	26	8	10	44	7,853	
Karkala	4	17	6	8	31	
Kasargod	7	27	9	43	6,168	
Mangalore (Wenlock Hospital)	18	76	17	14	107	
Mangalore (Women and Children's Hospital)	19,704	
Mudabidri	7	1	8	38	6,517	
Mulk	10	4	18	
Manjeshwar	8	2	13	
Puttur	3	9	4	4	7,578	
Shankramayana	14	4	5	23	
Sidra	10	3	3	16	
Udupi	6	26	2	12	1,953	
Uppinangadi	10	1	3	14	
Total	48	26	39	14	8	56	367	165	132	664	114,981	
													39,518	

XXXII.—*Vaccination.*

Taluk and municipality.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth- rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vac- cination on chil- dren under one year during the three years ending 1902-03.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1900	1901	1902.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TALUKS.							
<i>Coondapoor Division.</i>							
Coondapoor ...	3,296	5,366	3,538	36	39	36	181
Udipi ...	7,449	12,562	8,048	30	31	34	866
<i>Mangalore Division.</i>							
Mangalore ...	8,824	9,657	9,588	39	26	30	1,654
<i>Puttur Division.</i>							
Kasaragod ...	7,046	8,848	7,374	26	22	29	938
Uppinangadi ...	8,115	7,680	5,867	50	28	29	1,447
MUNICIPALITY.							
Mangalore ...	2,471	3,046	2,550	33	26	23	1,081
District Total ...	37,201	47,159	36,865	34	27	31	6,167

XXXIII.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land revenue and rates	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	15,12,927	15,11,317	15,38,809	15,59,878	15,27,085
Stamps	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	2,37,250	2,38,071	2,37,688	2,40,325	2,77,453
Excise	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	4,02,061	4,55,820	4,96,040	5,23,828	4,88,349
Income-tax, including penalties	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	41,945	42,151	46,096	48,306	50,194
Forests	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	53,343	57,504	58,270	65,147	54,875
Registration	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	42,872	43,421	43,210	40,444	44,569
—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
—	7	8	9	10	11
Land revenue and rates	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	15,27,851	15,91,913	15,25,676	15,38,878	15,50,188
Stamps	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	2,73,982	2,85,167	2,75,540	2,74,393	2,45,759
Excise	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	4,55,384	4,82,755	4,82,710	4,43,265	4,36,134
Income-tax, including penalties	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	55,435	58,432	59,270	55,666	60,189
Forests	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	57,681	57,427	69,410	57,121	61,107
Registration	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	43,923	46,301	45,980	45,613	* 44,004

* For the calendar year 1902.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.
1	2	3	4
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.			
<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	Albádi *	... ...	L.F.D.
2	Baindúr *	... ...	Do.
3	Coondapoor *	... ...	Do.
4	Gólihole †	... ...	Do.
5	Jadkal *	... ...	Do.
6	Jadkal †	... ...	Do.
7	Kirimanjéshvara *	... ...	Do.
8	Kolluru *	... ...	Do.
9	Nágódi †	... ...	Do.
10	Shankranáréyana †	... ...	Do.
11	Vandse †	... ...	Do.
<i>Udipi Taluk.</i>			
12	Ajekar *	... ...	L.F.D.
13	Bnildár *	... ...	Do.
14	Belmannu †	... ...	Do.

* Charges per diem : As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem : As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—*List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.				
			1	2	3	4	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION—cont.							
<i>Udipi Taluk—cont.</i>							
15	Brahmāwar *	... L.F.D.	Two halls, two bath rooms, verandahs on three sides with portico and out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
16	Háládi *	... Do.	Two halls, bath room, portico and verandahs on three sides with out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
17	Hebri *	... Do.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room, portico with front, rear and side verandahs and out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
18	Hiriyadka †	... Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, front and side verandahs with portico and out-houses ; no furniture.				
19	Kép *	... Do.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room, store-room, two verandahs with out-houses ; furnished.				
20	Kárkala *	... Do.	Two halls, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico, verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.				
21	Khot or Kóte †	... Do.	Hall, room, bath room, front and side verandahs and kitchen ; no furniture.				
22	Padubidri †	... Do.	Hall, bath room, portico with front and side verandahs and out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
23	Perdúr †	... Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, front, rear and side verandahs with out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
24	Someshwar *	... Do.	Two halls, bath room, front, rear and side verandahs with out-houses ; slightly furnished.				
25	Udipi *	... Do.	Hall, side room, two rooms, two bath rooms with verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.				
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
<i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>							
26	Bajpe †	... L.F.D.	Two halls, bath room, store-room, portico with verandahs all round and out-houses ; no furniture.				
27	Bantvál †	... Do.	Hall, bath room, side room, portico with out-houses ; furnished.				
28	Farangipet †	... Do.	Hall, two bath rooms, dressing room with verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.				
29	Gurpúr †	... Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs on three sides with out-houses ; furnished.				

* Charges per diem: As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem: As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

‡ Charges per diem: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.			
			1	2	3	4
	MANGALORE DIVISION—cont.				•	•
	Mangalore Taluk —cont.					
30	Kinnigoli * ...	L.F.D.	Two halls, bath room, store-room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; no furniture.			
31	Múdabidri * ...	Do.	Two halls, bath room, store-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
32	Múlki * ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico with verandahs in front and rear and out-houses; furnished.			
33	Pánemangalore † ...	Do.	Hall, two bath rooms, two side rooms, two verandahs with out-houses; furnished.			
34	Pánemangalore ‡ ...	Do.	Two main rooms and verandahs all round; slightly furnished.			
35	Panjalkatta † ...	Do.	Hall, bath room, bed-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; furnished.			
36	Suratkal † ...	Do.	Hall, three side rooms, bath room, store-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
37	Vénur ‡ ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, store-room, portico with verandahs all round and out-houses; no furniture.			
	PUTTUR DIVISION.					
	Kasaragod Taluk.					
38	Adkasthala ‡ ...	L.F.D.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room with front verandah and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
39	Ádár ‡ ...	Do.	Three rooms with verandahs all round and out-houses; no furniture.			
40	Adúr ‡ ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
41	Békal † ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
42	Bévinje * ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides; slightly furnished.			
43	Hosdrág † ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms with verandah in front and out-houses; slightly furnished.			
44	Do. ‡ ...	Do.	Three rooms with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; no furniture.			
45	Karimbilla ‡ ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; slightly furnished.			

* Charges per diem: As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

‡ Charges per diem: As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.					
			1	2	3	4		
PUTTUR DIVISION—cont.								
<i>Kasaragod Taluk</i> —cont.								
46	Kumbla *	...	L.F.D.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and out-houses; furnished.				
47	Do. †	...	Do.	Two rooms with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.				
48	Manjéshwar *	...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms with verandah and out-houses; furnished.				
49	Do. *	...	Do.	Hall, two bath rooms and verandahs on three sides.				
50	Muliyár †	...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides and portico and out-houses; slightly furnished.				
51	Pullár †	...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.				
<i>Uppinangadi Taluk.</i>								
52	Ánokal †	...	L.F.D.	Hall, side room, bath room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.				
53	Belláre †	...	Do.	Two rooms with verandahs on all sides and out-house; no furniture.				
54	Beltangadi *	...	Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, store-room, front and rear verandahs with portico and out-houses; furnished.				
55	Charmádi *	...	Do.	Two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, extra room, front and rear verandahs with portico and out-houses; furnished.				
56	Chármádi †	...	Do.	Two main rooms, two kitchens, front and side verandahs; no furniture.				
57	Gólitattu †	...	Do.	Two main rooms, bath room, portico in front with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.				
58	Gundia †	...	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.				
59	Guttigár †	...	Do.	Hall, open room and portico with out-houses; no furniture.				
60	Jálsár §	...	Do.	Two main rooms, side room, bath room, store-room with side and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.				

* Charges per diem: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem: As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

‡ Charges not yet fixed.

§ Charges per diem: As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.		
			1 2 3 4		
PUTTUR DIVISION—cont.					
Uppinangadi Taluk —cont.					
61	Kadaba *	L.F.D.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
62	Khow or Mádnúr † ...	Do.	Hall, five rooms, bath room, verandah and out-houses; furnished.		
63	Kulganda *	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
64	Máni *	Do.	Two main rooms, two bath rooms, portico in front with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
65	Panja †	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
66	Puttúr §	Do.	Room, kitchen with verandahs in front and rear; no furniture.		
67	Puttúr †	Do.	Hall, five rooms with verandah and out-houses; furnished.		
68	Sampéje †	Do.	Hall, four rooms, bath room, two verandahs with out-houses; furnished.		
69	Shírádi †	Do.	Four rooms, two bath rooms, three verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
70	Sulya †	Do.	Hall, five rooms, bath room with out-houses; furnished.		
71	Uppinangadi † ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, outer room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; furnished.		
72	Do. *	Do.	Two main rooms, bath room, front and rear verandahs and room in side verandah; no furniture.		
73	Vitla *	Do.	Hall, bath room with verandah and out-houses; slightly furnished.		

* Charges per diem: As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

‡ Charges not yet fixed.

§ Not at present available for travellers.